

Comparitive Informaton for Infrastructure Financing Taskforce

								Funding Mechanisms								Notes
City	Population 2007	Total Budget (millions of \$)	Total CIP (millions of \$)	CIP % of total budget	Identify Funded/ Unfunded Projects?	Total Funded Projects (millions of \$)	Total Unfunded Projects (millions of \$)	Taxes	Enterprise Funds	RDA	Assessment Districts	Develop. fees	Foundations/ Non-Profit Partnership	Grants	Other	
Santa Barbara	89,548	\$239.10 (2008-2009)	\$48.70 (2008-2009)	20%	Y	\$296 (2008-2013)	\$145 2008-2013)	X	X (Water, Wastewater, Parking, Waterfront, Airport)	X	X	X	X	X		Reference 3/20/08 CIP Presentation to the ITF Power Point
San Luis Obispo	44,000	\$95.2 (2007-2008)	\$40.7 (2007-2008)	43.70%	N			X (includes local Measure Y; see notes)	X (Water, Wastewater, Whale Roc Reservoir, Parking, Transit, Golf)	No RDA					X	
NOTES: Conducted a Benchmarking study in 2006 at the suggestion of the local newspaper when the City proposed a ballot measure to address financial challenges. The intent was to provide the community with information on how the City was performing in relation to cities of similar size and economic base. Financial Benchmarks were developed that compared San Luis Obispo with seven other cities. Comparison cities were (population as of 2005 in parenthesis: Davis (64,000) Monterey (30,350) Napa (74,700) Palm Sprints (44,000) Santa Barbara (90,500) Santa Cruz (53,600) Ventura (104,300) The result of the Benchmarking Report was Measure Y, a ½ cent sales tax that passed in November 2006. The Budget responds to community priorities that surfaced before and after Measure Y.																
Redwood City	79,000	\$71.60 (2006-2007)	\$17.90 (2006-2007)	25%	N			X	X (Water, Wastewater, Parking)	X		X		X	X	Other Funding Mechanisms are the(Excess Education Revenue Acquisition Fund (ERAF) and Traffic Congestions & Water Pollution Funds [AB 1548]

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Newport Beach	84,218	\$187.80	\$68.30	36.40%	Y (City building replacement only - to be funded from future debt financing)		\$4.3M	X	X (Water & Wastewater)	X	X	X		X	X (\$1.5M in Oil and Gase Sales)	
<p>NOTES: Other revenue sources supporting General Fund activities include: Licenses, Fees and Permits; Intergovernmental Revenues; Charges for Services; Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties; Revenue from the Use of Money and Property; Contributions; and Other Miscellaneous Revenue. By far, the City's largest revenue source is property taxes. The City's second largest single revenue source is Sales Tax, followed by Transient Occupancy Tax. Together, these three revenue sources provide nearly 74% percent of total General Fund revenues. Special revenue funds include the City's Gas Tax Fund. The City has many other special revenue funds that are included in the Budget.</p> <p>The City Council has recently adopted a revised official policy (Policy F-2 in the City of Newport Beach Council Policy Manual) regarding reserve levels among its various funds. This policy, in part, states that “The City Council has determined that a General Fund Contingency Reserve be created and that the balance in this reserve shall be maintained with not less than 12.0 percent of the appropriation budget total within the General Fund of the City's annual approved budget.” The balance in this reserve is currently at the targeted amount. In addition, Policy F-2 includes a designated Reserve for Capital Improvement to fund replacement of City owned buildings.</p> <p>Environmental Liability Fund As part of the City's franchise agreements with commercial solid waste haulers, the City collects 5.50 percent of their gross receipts that are set aside to defray the cost of any legal or environmental costs that might arise connected with the collecting, hauling and dumping of waste originating within the City. These funds are used to provide the City with environmental liability insurance and to conduct waste related environmental assessments.</p>																
Santa Maria	90,333	\$ 118.7 (2006-2007)	\$26.8 (2006-2007)	23%	N			X	X (Water, Wastewater, Transit, Solid Waste)	X	X	X	X (Friends of the Library)	X		City operates the Santa Maria Landfill.
Santa Monica	91,124	\$245.6 (2007-2008)	\$78.6 (2007-2008)	32%	N			X	X (Water, Wastewater and Solid Waste Funds)	X			X	X		
<p>NOTES: According to The City's Capital Improvement Program FY 2007-08 through FY 2009-10, on-going capital needs are funded from on-going capital. One time projects are funded with one time monies. The City has an on-line blog where residents can suggest capital projects the would like to see the City complete. During 2007-2008 the City will begin a comprehensive study of basic infrastructure needs and link those needs with a capital financing plan. Of the total CIP Budget (FY 2007-2008) the General Fund and Capital Projects fund represent 32.6% (\$25.6 M). Approximately 96% of the General Fund CIP Budget is dedicated to programs to preserve, enhance or replace City assets.</p>																

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Ventura	107,490	\$276.6 (2007-2008)	42.7 (2007-2008)	15.40%	Y	\$147 (2008-2013)	\$284 (2008-2013)	X	X (Water, Wastwater, Transit)	X	X	X		X		
NOTES: Ventura is an older City determined to pave its streets and maintain vital infrastructure, parks, and community facilities, but the City is not adequately funded to keep up with capital reinvestment in the future. According to the 2007 Budget Transmittal Letter from the City Manager, the City is working on a long-term and realistic funding strategy. They will actively engage the community to identify what is important to their residents, creatively leverage available funds and assets to obtain grants and other matching resources, as well as explore asset sales, debt financing, and revenue-generation options.																
Carlsbad	101,337	\$187.1 (2007-2008)	\$32.8 (2007-2008)	18%	Y	\$377.2 (2006-2008)	\$4.4 (2006-2008 for unfunded mandates in Water & Wastewater	X	X (Water, Wastewater and Solid Waste funds)	X	X	X		X		
NOTES: Carlsbad considers itself a newer City and development is governed by a Growth Management Plan adopted in 1986 and allows the City to anticipate the capital improvements through build out of the City. The Growth Management Plan states that unless a standard level of facilities is available to meet demands resulting from the City's growth, development cannot proceed. Challenges include rising costs of construction materials and fewer development projects that can be charged Public Facilities Fees. Reduction in fees indicates that projects may not have all the funds needed to build all projects listed, and will need to pursue other funding options.																
Huntington Beach	202,250	\$ 188.1 (2007-2008)	\$42 (2007-2008)	22%	Y	\$146 (2007-2012)	\$9 (2007-2012)	X	X		X (Mello Roos Districts [Utility Districts], Bridge and thoroughfare districts, Street Assessment Districts)	X (Public Facilities Fees, Park In-lieu Fees, Traffic Impact Fees)		X		
NOTES: The City's Strategic Plan identifies a plan to inventory city facilities and provide for long-term maintenance and upgrades. Completes the long-term financial plan started in July 2007 to assess long-term financial needs and proposes funding alternatives for infrastructure and program needs beyond five years.																

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Long Beach	492,912	\$ 392.6 (2008)	\$87.6 (2008)	22%	Y			X	X (Water, gas, commercial airport, marinas and golf courses)		X	X		X	X*	*+ 14.9 million barrels of oil produced annually; Port of Long Beach; convention center, aquarium, museum & two historic
<p>NOTES: A committee of department representatives meets during the year to select projects to be initiated, funding sources and the operating impacts on the General Fund. The CIP identifies and provides for two types of expenditures: strategic capital investment in the City's infrastructure including major enhancements and repairs and one-time projects designed to address important community needs.</p> <p>A facility assessment conducted in FY 06 examined the condition of 130 structures totaling 1,861,769 square feet. This assessment cataloged deficiencies in each facility, while providing cost estimates for corrections to return each facility to reliable operating condition. Due to the limited funding available for costly renovation projects, work efforts will continue to target only critical life safety deficiencies and accelerated deterioration affecting the safety of the structure's occupants.</p> <p>Typical debt structures include revenue bonds, lease revenue bonds, land based financings and notes (details available).</p>																